

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE,

Plaintiff,

and

CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE,

Plaintiff-Intervenor,

v.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,

Defendant-Cross
Defendant,

and

DAKOTA ACCESS, LLC,

Defendant-Intervenor-
Cross Claimant.

Case No. 1:16-cv-1534-JEB
(and Consolidated Case Nos. 16-cv-1796
and 17-cv-267)

**OPPOSITION TO EMERGENCY MOTION TO PROVISIONALLY STAY REMEDY
ORDER AND SET BRIEFING SCHEDULE**

CONSOLIDATED BRIEF OF STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE,
CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE, OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE,
AND YANKTON SIOUX TRIBE REGARDING REMEDY
(No. 1:16-cv-1534-JEB) - 1 -

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INTRODUCTION

The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe, and Yankton Sioux Tribe (“Tribes”) respectfully oppose Dakota Access Pipeline, LLC’s (“DAPL’s”) emergency motion for a “provisional stay” and rushed briefing schedule on a pending motion for stay pending appeal. The Court should deny the motion because: a) DAPL fails to show that it is entitled to a stay under the controlling standards, and is asking the Court to rule without allowing the other parties to be heard; and b) it proposes an expedited and unfair briefing schedule under which the Tribes would be forced to respond to as-yet-unseen technical arguments in only 48 hours. Instead, the Tribes ask the Court to deny the motion, and convene a status conference of the parties once DAPL files its motion for a stay to determine the next steps in this matter.

First, DAPL’s brief motion does not make any attempt to explain why it is entitled to a stay under the governing standards. Its failure to do so sidesteps the fact that it asks for an “extraordinary remedy” that constitutes an “intrusion into the ordinary process of . . . judicial review.” *Nken v. Holder*, 556 U.S. 418, 428 (2009). Indeed, a stay pending appeal in this case is unlikely, as DAPL would be asking this Court to find that its own decisions in this case are likely to be overturned on appeal. *Loving v. IRS*, 920 F. Supp.2d 108, 110 (D.D.C. 2013); *Friends of the Capital Crescent Trail v. Fed. Trans. Admin.*, 263 F.Supp.3d 144 (D.D.C. 2017) (denying stay pending appeal in NEPA case). While the civil rules require a motion for stay pending appeal to be brought in the District Court in the first instance, there is no basis to allow such a motion to be decided without providing an adequate opportunity for briefing in accordance with the rules.

Second, it appears that DAPL seeks to make new technical arguments about the feasibility of shutting down the pipeline on the schedule proposed by the Tribes and adopted by

the Court in its July 6, 2020 vacatur order. It promises to “explain more” in its pending motion why shutting down the pipeline is infeasible in 30 days. *But see* ECF 272-2 ¶ 3-4 (explaining that pipeline shutdowns are foreseeable, commonplace events). DAPL had every opportunity to provide such explanation after the Tribe proposed the schedule during the vacatur briefing. Despite filing thousands of pages of supporting materials, it chose not to do so. If it submits new evidence at this stage, the Tribes must have an opportunity to review that evidence and respond. It may simply be infeasible to do so within the 48 hours that DAPL proposes, in light of the availability of its technical experts during the public health emergency. For that reason, the schedule for a response cannot be determined before the motion is filed.

DAPL does not even attempt to meet its burden to dramatically expedite briefing on its stay motion. Nor did DAPL try to accommodate the Tribe’s concerns. DAPL’s counsel sent an email to the plaintiffs in which it asked that the plaintiffs agree a schedule which would give DAPL three days to file its opening brief, the Tribes two days to file a response, and DAPL three days to file a reply. Each Tribe invited dialogue with DAPL to work out a fair expedited briefing schedule. Without responding to the Tribes’ efforts, DAPL filed its motion. Because it asked the Court to decide the issue, instead of working with Plaintiffs to arrive at an agreed schedule, DAPL was required to show to the Court that it had good cause for its request to shorten time. It failed to do so.

Accordingly, the Tribes respectfully suggest that the briefing schedule be determined at a status conference after the motion for stay has been filed, and that the motion for a “provisional” stay in the interim be denied.

Dated: July 7, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

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